BOMBAY COURIER

EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY, 13TH OCTOBER 1814.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleaſed to publiſh the following Translation of Extracts from the Moniteur of the 2d June laſt, this day received, from the Aſſiſtant in charge of the Residency at Bagdad: containing, the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, between His Majeſty the King of France, on the one part, and His Majeſty the Emperor of Auſtria and the Allied Powers on the other.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

S. BABINGTON,
Secretary to Government

Extract from the Moniteur of the 2d June 1814.

PARIS, 1ST JUNE.

TREATY OF PEACE.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND UNDIVISIBLE TRINITY.

[redacted]e King of France and of Navarre, on one side, and [redacted] Emperor of Auſtria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, [redacted]es, on the other, being animated with an equal de- [redacted]an end to the troubles which have long agitated Europe, and to the misfortunes of its people, by a ſolid Peace, founded on a juſt division of Force between the Powers, and bearing in its ſtipulations the guarantee of its ſtability; and H. M. the Emperor of Auſtria, King of Hungary and Bohemia and his Allies, wiſhing no longer to exact from France, (who having replaced herſelf under the paternal Government of her Kings, thus offers to Europe a pledge of ſtability and ſecurity;) conditions and guarantees which they had with regret demanded from her late Government, their ſaid Majeſties have named the following Plenipotentiaries to diſcuſs, ſettle and sign a Treaty of Peace and Amity, namely; H. M. the King of France and Navarre, Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevento, Grand Eagle of the Legion of honor &c. &c. his Miniſter and Secretary of ſtate for Foreign Affairs.

And H. M. the Emperor of Auſtria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, M. M. the Prince Clement Venſeslas-Lothaire of Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochſenhauſen, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Croſs &c. &c. Chamberlain, Privy Counſellor, Miniſter of ſtate, and Foreign Affairs to his Imperial and Apoſtolic Majeſty.

And Count John Philip de Stadion Thannhauſen and Warthauſen, Knight &c. &c. Chamberlain, Privy Counſellor, Miniſter of ſtate &c. to his Imperial and Apoſtolic Majeſty.

Who, after having exchanged their full Powers aſcertained to be in due form, have agreed to the following Articles.

ARTICLE 1st.

There ſhall be, from this day, Peace and Amity between H. M. the King of France and Navarre, on one side, and H. M. the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia and his Allies, on the other, their Heirs and Successors, their States and reſpective Subjects in perpetuity.

The High contracting Powers, ſhall do their utmost to maintain, not only amongst themſelves, but alſo as far as depends on them, between every State of Europe, the good harmony and understanding ſo necessary to its repoſe.

ARTICLE 2d.

The Kingdom of France retains the integrity of its limits ſuch as they stood on the 1st of January 1792. It ſhall receive beſides, an augmentation of Territory compriſed in the line of demarcation fixed by the following Article.

ARTICLE 3d.

On the side of Belgium, of Germany and Italy, the ancient Frontier, as it existed on the 1st of January 1792, ſhall be reeſtabliſhed, beginning from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Niewport, and extending as far as the Mediteranean between Cagnes and Nice, with the following alterations:

1st. In the Department of Jemmapes, the Cantons of Dour, Merbes-le-Chateau, Beaumomt and Chimay, ſhall remain to France; the line of demarcation ſhall pass, where it touches the Canton of Dour, between that Canton and thoſe of Bossu and Paturage, as alſo, farther, between that of Marbes le-Chateau and those of Binch and Thuin.

2d. In the Department of Sambre and Meuse, the Cantons of Valcourt, Florennes, Beauraing and Gedinne ſhall belong to France; the demarcation when it reaches this Department, will follow the line which ſeparates the aforesaid Canton of the Department of Jemmapes, and the remainder of that of Sambre and Meuse.

3d. In the Department of Moselle, the new demarcation, where it diverges from the old one, ſhall be formed by a line to be drawn from thence to Fremersdorf, and by that which divides the Canton of Tholie from the remainder of the Department of Moselle.

4th. In the Department of the Sarre, the Cantons of Saarbruck and Arneval ſhall be retained by France, as alſo that part of that of Leback, ſituate to the Southward of a line to be drawn along the confines of the Village of Herchenbach, Ueberſhofen, Hilbach and Hall (leaving theſe different places without the French Frontier, to the point, where, taken from Querſelle (which belongs to France), the line which ſeparates the Cantons of Arneval and Ottvveiler, reaches that which ſeparates thoſe of Arneval and Lebach; The Frontier on that side ſhall be formed by the line above mentioned, and afterwards by that which divides the Canton of Arneval from that of Blieſcaſtel.

5th. The Fortreſs of Landau, having formed, previous to the year 1792, an inſulated point in Germany, France retains beyond its Frontiers, a part of the Departments of Mont Tonnerre and of the lower Rhine, to join the Fortreſs of Landau and its dependencies to the reſt of the Kingdom. The new demarcation, commencing from the point where, near Oberſteinback (which remains without the limits of F[redacted]ce), the Frontier entering the Department of Moſelle a[redacted]ount Tonnerre reaches the Department of the lower Rhin[redacted]ll follow the line which ſeparates the Cantons of Veiſſenb[redacted]rg and Bergzabern (on the ſide of France); from the Canton of Pirmaſens, Dahn and Anweiler (on the ſide of Germany), to the point where thoſe limits near the Village of Wolmerſheim, touch the ancient line of the Fortreſs of Landau. From that line which remains as it was in 1792, the new Frontier will follow the branch of the River Queich which leaving that line near Queichheim (which remains to France) paſſes near the Villages of Merlenheim, Knittelsheim, and Belheim (which alſo remain French) to the Rhine, which continues then to form the limits of France and Germany.

As to the Rhine, the Thalveg ſhall conſtitute the limit, ſo that, notwithſtanding, the changes which may afterwards occur, in the courſe of this River, it ſhall not in conſequence affect the property of it's Iſlands. The poſſeſſion of theſe Iſlands ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed as it ſtood at the time of the ſigning of the Treaty of Luneville.

6th. In the Department of Doubs, the Frontier ſhall be rectified ſo that it may commence above the Ranconniere near Locle, and follow the ſummit of Jura between Cerneux, Peguignot and the Village of Fontenelles, as far as the ſummit of Jura situate about ſeven or eight thouſand feet to the North-

East of the Village of Brevine, where it will fall anew into the ancient Limits of France.

7th. In the Department of Leman, the Frontiers between the French Territory, the Pays de Vaud and the different parts of the Territory of Geneva (which shall form a part of Switzerland,) remain the same as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the Canton of Frangy, that of Saint-Julien (with the exception of the part situated to the North of a line to be drawn from the point where the River of La Loire enters near Chaney into the Genevese Territory, along the confines of Seseguin, Lacouex and Seseneuve, which shall remain without the limits of France,) the Canton of Regnier (with the exception of the part to the East of a line which goes along the confines of Muraz, Bussy, Pers and Cornier, which shall be without the French Limits) and the Canton of La Roche (with the exception of the places named La Roche and Armanoy with their Districts) shall remain to France. The Frontier will follow the Limits of these different Cantons and the lines which separate the portions which remain to France from those which she does not retain.

8th. In the Department of Mont-Blanc, France acquires the Sub-perfecture of Chambery (excepting the Cantons of l' Hopital de Saint-Pierre d'Albigny, of la Recette and of Montmilian); and the Sub-prefecture of Annecy (with the exception of a part of the Canton of Faverges, situate to the East of a Line which passes between Ourechaise and Marlens on the side of France; and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which follows afterwards the summit of the mountains as far as the Frontier of the Canton of Thones). It is this line which, with the limit of the said Cantons will form the new frontier on that side.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the Frontiers remain as they were between the two Kingdoms of France and Spain on the 1st of January 1792, and mutual Commissioners shall afterwards be namedby the two Crowns to fix the final demarcation.

France renounces all rights of Sovereignty, Seignory and possession over the Countries, Districts and Places whatsoever, situate without the Frontier above named, the Principality of Monaco being replaced in the same state as it was on the 1st January 1792.

The Allied Courts guarantee to France the possession of the Principality of Avignon, of the Comtet Venaissin, of the Comte Montbeliard and of all the principalities which formerly belonged to Germany, comprised in the Frontier above cited, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January 1792.

The Powers reserve reciprocally to themselves the entire liberty of fortifying such points of their States, as they may deem necessary to their safety.

To avoid all injury to private property, and secure, on the most liberal principles, the effects of individuals domiciliated on the Frontiers, there shall be named by each of the States bordering on France, Commissioners, to proceed jointly with French Commissioners to mark out the boundaries of the respective Countries.

As soon as the labours of the Commissioners shall be concluded, there shall be drawn Charts, signed by the respective Commissioners, and marks set up to point out the respective Limits.

ARTICLE 4th.

To insure the communications of the Town of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss Territory situate upon the Lake, France consents that the Road of Versoy be made common to both Countries. The respective Governments will enter into amicable arrangements on the means of preventing smuggling, and to regulate the course of the Posts and the repair of the Road.

ARTICLE 5th.

The Navigation on the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable, as far as the Sea and from thence upwards, shall be free in such a manner that it may not be interdicted to any one: and at a future Congress, principles shall be fixed by which the States bordering on Rivers shall be enabled to levy duties in a manner the most equal and favorable to the commerce of all nations.

It shall be likewise inquired into and decided in, at the future Congress, in, what manner the communications shall be facilitated between the different People, and they be made more known to each other, the above disposition may be equally extended to all other Rivers, which in their navigable course separate or traverse different States.

ARTICLE 6th

Holland, placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an accession of Territory. The Title and exercise of Sovereignty shall, in no case, belong to any ancient Prince wearing or called to wear any foreign Crown.

The States of Germany shall be independent, and united by a Federative Bond.

Switzerland being independent, shall continue to govern herself.

Italy, excepting those parts which are to be restored to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

ARTICLE 7th.

The Island of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full property and Sovereignty to H. Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 8th.

His Britannic Majesty stipulating for himself and Allies, engages to restore to H. M. Christian Majesty, within a period which shall be hereafter fixed, the Colonies, Fisheries, Factories and Establishments of every kind which France possessed on the 1st January 1792, in the seas or on the Continents of America, Africa or Asia, with the exception of the Islands of Tobago and St Lucie, and the Isle of France and its dependencies particularly Rodrigues and the Sechelles, which His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full property and Sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also that part of St. Domingo ceded to France by the peace of Bâle, which H. M. C. Majesty restores to His Catholic Majesty in full property and Sovereignty.

ARTICLE 9th.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in consequence of arrangements entered into with the Allies, and for the purpose of carrying into execution the preceding Article, consents to restore Guadaloupe to H. M. Christian Majesty, and cedes all the rights which he had on that Island.

ARTICLE 10th.

His most Faithful Majesty, in consequence of arrangements entered into with his Allies, and for the execution of Article 8th, engages to restore to His most Christian Majesty, within the period hereafter fixed, French Guiana, as it was on the 1st January 1792.

The effect of the above stipulation, tending to renew the [redacted] tests which existed at that period respecting the limits greed, that this contest shall be terminated by a arrangement between the two Courts, under the m His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 11th.

The Places and Forts existing in the Colonies and Establishments which are to be restored to His Most Christian Majesty, in virtue of Articles, 8, 9 and 10, shall be given up in the state they may be in at the time of signing the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 12th.

His Britannic Majesty engages that the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty shall enjoy, relative to commerce and the security of their persons and properties, in the limits of British Sovereignty on the Continent of the Indies, the same facilities, privileges and protection which are at present granted to the most favored Nations; on his part, His Most Christian Majesty having nothing more at heart than the perpetuity of the Peace between the two Crowns of France and England, and wishing to contribute as far as lies in his power, to set aside, from this time, any thing in the connexion of the two people, which might hereafter disturb their mutual good intelligence, engages to erect no fortification whatever in the Factories which are to be restored to him, and which are situate within the Limits of British sovereignty on the continent of India, and to entertain in those establishments no more than the number of Troops necessary to support the Police.

ARTICLE 13TH.

As to the Right of the French, to fish on the Great Bank of Newfoundland, the coasts of the Island of that name, and the adjacent Islands, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, every thing shall be put on the same footing as in 1792.

ARTICLE 14TH.

The Colonies, Factories, and Establishments which are to be restored to by his most Christian Majesty H. Britannic Majesty or his allies, shall be given up, as follows: those in the north seas, or on the seas and continents of America and Africa, within three months, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope, within six months following the ratification of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 15TH.

The high contracting powers having reserved to themselves, by article 4th of the convention of the 23d April last, the right to regulate in the present definitive Treaty of Peace the disposal of the arsenals and Ships of war, armed or unarmed, found in the maritime places given up by France, in execution of article 2d. of the said convention, it is agreed that the said ships and vessels of war, armed and unarmed, as also the naval, artillery, and amunition and all materials for Ship-building and equipment shall be divided between France and the country where the places are situated, in the proportion of two thirds to France, and a third to the Powers to which the said places shall belong.

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The ships and veſſels building, and which shall not be in a state to put to ſea six weeks after the signature of the present Treaty, after being broke up, shall be considered as materials, and divided as such in the proportion abovementioned.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides to settle the division, and make out statements of it, and paſsports or safeguards shall be given by the Allied Powers to insure the return to France of the Workmen, Mariners or other French there employed.

In these stipulations are not included, the Vessels and Arsenals found in the maritime places which might have fallen into the hands of the Allies previous to the 23d April, nor the Vessels and Arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the Texel Fleet.

The Government of France engages to withdraw or cauſe to be ſold, whatever may fall to her share by the abovementioned ſtipulations, within three months after the diviſion is made.

Henceforth the Port of Antwerp ſhall be ſimply a commercial Port.

ARTICLE 16TH.

The High Contracting Powers, wiſhing to forget and to bury in total oblivion the diviſions which have agitated Europe, declare and promiſe, that in the Countries reſtored and ceded by the preſent Treaty, no individual, to whatever claſs or condition he may belong, ſhall be perſecuted, diſturbed or diſquieted in his perſon, or property, on any pretext, or on account of his conduct or political opinions, or attachment either to any of the contracting parties, or to any Governments that have ceaſed to exiſt, or for any other reaſon, unleſs it be for debts contracted to individuals, or acts poſterior to the preſent Treaty.

ARTICLE 17TH.

In all the Countries which have changed or shall change Maſters, whether in virtue of the preſent Treaty, or in conſequence of arrangements to be made hereafter, there will be allowed to the Inhabitants, naturalized and strangers, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, to diſpoſe, if they judge it convenient, of the property they may have acquired before or since the present War, and to retire to whatever Country they may select for their residence.

ARTICLE 18TH.

The Allied Powers wishing to give to His Christian Majeſty a freſh proof of their desire to obliterate, as much as in their power, the conſequences of the unfortunate Æra ſo happily terminated by the preſent Peace, renounce every claim to ſums which the Governments have a right to demand from France on account of Contracts, for provisions, or any advances made to the French Government in the different Wars which have taken place since 1792. On his side, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty renounces every claim which he might bring forward againſt the Allied Powers on the ſame account. In execution of this Article, the High Contracting Powers engage mutually to give up all the Titles, obligations and Documents which relate to the Debts from which they are mutually abſolved.

ARTICLE 19TH.

The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all ſums which they may be indebted in Countries beyond their own Territory, in virtue of Contracts or other formal engagements entered into between individuals or private Eſtabliſhments and the French Authorities, whether for provisions or on account of legal obligations.

ARTICLE 20TH.

The high Contracting Powers will appoint, immediately after the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, Commissioners to regulate and ſuperintend the execution of all the arrangements, included in Articles 18 and 19. The Commissioners will take upon themſelves the examination of the claims mentioned in the preceding Article, of the liquidation of the ſums claimed, and of the manner in which the French Government propoſe to clear them off. They will be charged with the delivery of the titles, obligations and documents relative to the Debts which the high contracting parties have mutually renounced, ſo that the ratification of the conclusion of their labours, will complete this reciprocal renunciation.

ARTICLE 21ST.

The Debts which have originated in Mortgages, and thoſe contracted for the interior Adminiſtration of Countries which have ceased to belong to France, will continue chargeable on their ſeveral Governments. There will be an account kept, in conſequence, with the French Government, from the 22d December 1813, of thoſe debts which have been inſcribed in the great Book of the Public Debt of France. The Titles of all thoſe which were prepared for inſcription, but were not actually inſcribed will be delivered up to the Governments of their reſpective Countries. The Statements of all theſe Debts will be made out and ſettled by a mixt commission.

ARTICLE 22D.

The French Government ſhall remain charged with the re-imburſement of all ſums paid by the ſubjects of the above countries, into the French Treaſuries, whether on account of Securities, deposits or consignments. French Subjects alſo, in the employ of the ſaid Countries, who have placed ſums on the ſecurity of Bills, or in deposit, or as consignments, in their reſpective Treaſuries ſhall be faithfully re-imburſed.

ARTICLE 23D.

Titularies of places ſubjected to ſecurities, but who have not the diſpoſal of Money, will be re-imburſed with intereſt, until a final ſettlement at Paris, by fifths and by the year, commencing from the date of the preſent Treaty.

With regard to thoſe who are accountable, this re-imburſement will commence at the lateſt, ſix Months after the preſentation of their accounts, except in the single caſe of malverſation. A copy of the laſt account will be ſent to the Government of their Country for their information and guidance.

ARTICLE 24TH.

The Judicial Deposits and consignments placed in the Sinking Fund, in conformity with the Law of the 28th Nivoſe, year 13, (18th January 1805) and which belong to Inhabitants of Countries which France has ceaſed to poſſeſs, will be returned within the period of one year, reckoning from the date of the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, into the hands of the Authorities of the aforeſaid Countries, with the exception of thoſe deposits and consignments in which French ſubjects are concerned; in which caſe, they will remain in the Sinking Fund, to be reſtored only on proofs arising from the decisions of competent Authorities.

ARTICLE 25TH.

The funds deposited by Communes and Publick Eſtabliſhments, in the publick Treaſury, or Sinking Fund, or any other Government Bank, ſhall be repaid by fifths from year to year, commencing with the date of the preſent Treaty, ſubject to the deduction of advances which have been made to them, and excepting the amount of claims which may be brought forward againſt theſe funds, by the Creditors of the aforeſaid Communes or Publick Eſtabliſhments.

ARTICLE 26TH.

From the date of the 1st January 1814, the French government ceases to be charged with the payment of all Pensions Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical, half pay, and gratuity for discharge to any individual no longer a French ſubject.

ARTICLE 27TH.

National domains which French subjects have acquired by purchase, in the ci-devant department of Belgium, the left bank of the Rhine and the Alps, beyond the ancient boundaries of France, are and must remain guaranties to those who acquired them.

ARTICLE 28TH.

The abolition of the droits d'aubaine, and of other duties of the same kind, in those countries which had mutually stipulated with France, or those which had before been united to her, is expressly maintained.

ARTICLE 29TH.

The French Government engages to reſtore the Bonds and other Deeds which have been ſeized in the Provinces occupied by their Armies, where Adminiſtration cannot be effected, theſe Obligations and Titles are and ſhall remain null and void.

ARTICLE 30TH.

The ſums which will be due on account of publick Works not yet finiſhed, or finiſhed poſterior to the 31ſt December 1812, on the Rhine or any of the Departments ſeparated from France by the preſent Treaty, ſhall be placed to the charge of the future poſſeſſors of the Territory, and be liquidated by the Commission employed for the Payment of the debts of the Country.

ARTICLE 31ST.

All the Archives, Charts, Plans, or any Documents relating to the ceded Countries, or concerning their Adminiſtration, ſhall be faithfully delivered up at the ſame time with the Territory, or if that ſhould be impracticable, within a period which muſt not exceed six Months after the reſtitution of the Country itself. This ſtipulation is applicable to Archives, Charts, and Plans which may have been taken away from the Countries occasionally occupied by the different Armies.

ARTICLE 32D.

In the ſpace of two months, all the Powers who have been engaged in the preſent War will ſend Plenipotentiaries to Vienna to regulate in a General Congreſs the arrangements which are to complete the diſpositions of the preſent Treaty.

ARTICLE 33D.

The preſent Treaty ſhall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged within a period of fifteen days or ſooner if poſſible.

In faith of which, the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have signed and put their Seals.

Done at Paris, 30th May 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed Prince de Metternich.
L. S. Signed J. P. Count de Stadion.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The High contracting Parties wiſhing to efface every trace of the unfortunate events, which have weighed ſo heavily on their people, agree to annul explicitly the effects of the Treaties of 1805 and 1809 in as far as they are not already annulled in fact by the preſent Treaty. In conſequence of this determination His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty promiſes that the Decrees made againſt French, or reputed French Subjects, now being or having been in the ſervice of H. I. and R. Apoſtolic Majeſty will remain without effect as well as the Judgements which may already have been granted in execution of theſe Decrees.

The Preſent Additional Article will have the ſame force and effect as if it had been inſerted word for word in the Treaty of this day. It will be ratified in the ratifications exchanged at the ſame time. In faith of which the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have affixed their hands and Seals.

Done at Paris, 30th of May 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed Prince of Metternich.
L. S. Signed Count de Stadion.

On the ſame day, in the ſame place and at the ſame moment, the ſame Definitive Treaty, was concluded between France and Ruſsia.

Between France and Great Britain, and Between France and Pruſſia, and ſigned as follows:

The Treaty between France and Ruſſia, On the Part of France by M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand Perigord Prince of Benevento, and on the Part of Ruſſia by M. M. Andre Count de Raſoumoffski &c. &c. Charles Robert Count de Neſſelrode &c. &c.

The Treaty between France and Great Britain; on the Part of France by the Prince of Benevento. On the part of Great Britain by the Right Hon'ble Robert Stewart, Vicount Caſtlereagh, privy Counſellor to H. M. the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland &c. &c.

George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viſcount Formartine, Lord Haddo Methlic, Tarvis, and Kellie &c &c. his Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to His Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty.

William Shaw Cathcart, Viſcount Cathcart &c. &c. General of his Armies, and his Ambaſsador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias.

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And the Hon'ble Charles William Stewart, Knight of the moſt Honorable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, Lieutenant General of his armies, Knight of the Orders &c. &c. Miniſter Plenipotentiary to His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia.

The Treaty between France and Pruſſia.

For France, by M. Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Perigord, Prince of Benevento, as above.

And for Pruſſia, by M. M. Charles Auguſtus Baron de Hardenberg, Chancellor of State &. &c. and Charles William Baron de Humboldt Miniſter of State of His ſaid Majeſty, and Chamberlain and Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apoſtolic Majeſty, Knight &c. &c.

With the following additional Articles.

Additional Articles to the Treaty with Ruſſia.

The Duchy of Warſaw being under the adminiſtration of a proviſional Council eſtabliſhed by Ruſſia, ſince the Country has been occupied by its Armies, the two high contracting Powers have agreed immediately to nominate a ſpecial commiſſion compoſed on each ſide of an equal number of Commissioners who ſhall be charged with the examination, liquidation, and arrangements relating to their reciprocal claims.

The preſent additional article ſhall have the ſame force and validity as if it was inſerted verbatim in the Public Treaty of this day. It ſhall be ratified and the ratification ſhall be exchanged, at the ſame time, in faith of which the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned it, and have affixed the Seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May, in the year 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed André Count de Raſſumoffſky.
L. S. Signed Charles Robert Count de Neſſelrode.

Additional Articles to the Treaty with Great Britain.

ARTICLE 1ST.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty partaking unreſervedly in all the ſentiments of His Britannic Majeſty relative to a ſpecies of traffic, which is condemned by the principles of natural juſtice, and by the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite at the future Congreſs all his efforts with thoſe of His Britannic Majeſty, to induce all the Chriſtain powers to declare for the abolition of the Slave Trade, ſo that the ſaid Trade ſhall univerſally ceaſe as it ſhall ceaſe decidedly and at all events on the part of France, after a period of five years, beſides which, during this period no dealer in Slaves ſhall be allowed to import or ſell them except in the Colonies of the nation whoſe ſubject he is.

ARTICLE 2D.

The Britiſh and French Governments ſhall immediately nominate Commiſſioners to liquidate the reſpective expenſes for the maintenance of Priſoners of War, in order to make arrangements reſpecting the mode of diſcharging the balence which may be found to exist in favor of the one or the other of the two powers.

ARTICLE 3D.

The reſpective Priſoners of War ſhall be bound to discharge before their departure from the place of their detention, the perſonal debts which they may have contracted there, or at least to give ſatisfactory ſecurity.

ARTICLE 4TH.

There ſhall be granted, on both sides, immediately after the ratification of the preſent Treaty of Peace, a remiſion of the ſequestration which has been impoſed ſince the year 1792 on the Funds, Revenues, claims, and other effects whatſoever of the high Contracting Powers or their Subjects.

The ſame Commiſſioners mentioned in Article the 2d, ſhall be employed in the examination and liquidation of the claims of the ſubjects of His Britannic Majeſty against the French Government, for the value of their moveable or immoveable property unduly confiſcated by the French authorities, as well as for the total or partial loſs of their claims or other poſſeſſions, unduly placed under confiſcation ſince the year 1792.

France engages to treat Engliſh ſubjects in this reſpect with the ſame Juſtice that French ſubjects have experienced in England, and the Engliſh Government anxious to concur on its part in the new proof which the Allied Powers, have deſired to give to His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of their wiſh to obliterate the conſequences of the age of calamity, ſo happily terminated by the preſent Peace, engages on its part to renounce, as ſoon as perfect juſtice ſhall have been done to its ſubjects, the whole of the Balance in its favor, on account of the maintenance of Priſoners of War, ſo that the ratification of the reſult of the labors of the abovementioned Commiſſioners, and the diſcharge of the ſums, as well as the reſtitution of the property, which ſhall be decided to belong to the ſubjects of His Britannic Majeſty, ſhall be coeval with this renunciation.

ARTICLE 5TH.

The too high contracting Powers deſirous of eſtabliſhing the moſt amicable relations between their reſpective ſubjects, have it in reſerve and engage to communicate and arrange, as far as poſſible, reſpecting their Commercial Interests, with the intention of encouraging and encreaſing the proſperity of their reſpective States.

The preſent additional Articles ſhall have the ſame force and value as if they had been inſerted verbatim in the Treaty of this date: they ſhall be ratified and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged at the same time. In faith of which, the reſpective plenipotentiaries, have ſigned them, and have affixed the Seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed Caſtlereagh.
L. S. Signed Aberdeen.
L. S. Signed Cathcart.
L. S. Signed Charles Stewart, Lieut. General.

Additional Article to the Treaty with Pruſsia.

Although the Treaty of Peace concluded at Bâle on the 5th of April 1795, that of Tilsit on the 9th of July 1807, the Convention of Paris on the 20th September 1808, as well as all the Conventions and Acts whatever, concluded ſince the Peace of Bâle between Pruſsia and France may be already in fact annulled by the preſent Treaty; The high Contracting Powers have nevertheleſs judged it proper to declare expreſsly, that the ſaid Treaties ceaſe to be obligatory in all their Articles as well open, as ſecret, and that they renounce mutually all right, and diſsolve themſelves from all obligations which might ariſe from them.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty promiſes that all the Decrees made againſt French Subjects or thoſe reputed French, being and having been in the ſervice of His Pruſsian Majeſty ſhall remain without effect, as well as the Judgements which might be put in execution under thoſe Decrees.

The preſent Additional Article ſhall have the ſame force and effect as if it had been inſerted verbatim in the Public Treaty of this day. It ſhall be ratified, and the ratification ſhall be exchanged at the ſame time, in faith of which the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned it, and have affixed alſo the Seals of their Arms.

Done at Paris, the 30th of May 1814.

L. S. Signed the Prince of Benevento.
L. S. Signed Charles Auguſtus Baron de Hardenberg.
L. S. Signed C. G. William Baron de Humboldt.